LITERATURE.

The Early Life and Arctic Voyages of Nordenskjold.

A SCIENTIFIC NORSE FAMILY.

Notes from the World of Books and Authors.

NORDENSKJOLD'S LIFE AND VOYAGES. "The Arctic Voyages of Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld, 1858-1879" is the title of a handsomely printed volame of 400 pages octavo, illustrated and liberally supplied with well made maps of polar region countries. But it strikes us that its title is likely to mislead the reading public. Put forth at this particular period, a book with a title as given above is almost certain to be regarded as including a full record of the last famous voyage of the Swedish explorer—as Nor-denskjöld's own record of his discovery of the North-east Passage, or at least as a record made from his material by some authorized person. How could it be otherwise when a book which pretends to give an account of Norde jöld's "Arctic Voyages" announces on its title page the voyage of "1879," as one of those in-cluded in the chronicle? With what zest—naturalists and geographers—the world of persons interested in polar and in general scientific problems will seize this handsome volume, and how their prehensile fancies will anticipate a rich banquet upon the obmpetence to comprehend and honestly set down what he sees is recognized. But the book is not at all what it will be imagined to be. It does not contain a word or what the world hopes to see in Nor denskjöld's own story. It states, it is true, the origin of the last expedition, and gives us an account of it

of that outline which was sent overland from the ship and which is familiarly known already. This fact of its character clearly understood the book may be commended as one likely to have much interest for want it really does contain-a well ed narrative of the past life and earlier a ctivities of a man who has suddenly become famous Famous men are apt, in this age, particularly, to be men who were unknown to the world day before yesterday, and this is true from Nordenskjöld to ismarck, and when an unknown man dawns upon the world as the foremost agent in some great achievement, there is a legitimate curiosity to go behind his greatness and to trace him from his origin up to his zenith. Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld is a Finn, and was born at the Finnish capital, Helsingfors, on the 18th of November, 1832. He will, there fore, to-morrow have completed his forty-seventh Arctic expeditions, the old Scandinavian sea-ranging blood urging him ever into the tide of adventure. A couple of years ago he wrote an entertaining autobiography, which Mr. Alexander Leslie, the com piler of the present volume, has drawn upon largely to give a good idea of the life in youth of his hero. An ancestor of the great explorer, who settled in Finland, was named Nordberg. His son, Johann Erik, changed the name to Nordenberg about 1660 He was credited with practising the black art by the enlightened people of his day, but was in reality merely a close student of nature. Thus it will be seen that two centuries since the scientific bent of the family was declared. In 1710, when the plague was devastating Finland, he adopted the strange preaution of taking his entire family on board a vesse caded with provisions, and cruised about in the open sea for months, keeping clear of the land, to which he did not return until the beginning of 1711, when the plague had disappeared. Here, too, the student of heredity may perceive the spirit which takes a man out in the long Arctic expeditions, when a year or two of life in the icy solitudes is a matter course. Johann Erik's two sons were member of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Both were testor of all the Nordenskjöld families in Sweden and Finland. One of his sons settled at Frugord, where he built him a strange residence, which still remains in the possession of the family. In the middle of this house is a hall two stories high, round the upper part of which runs a broad galtery, in which collections in natural history are arranged. They were a sturdy, shifty, studious, travelling brood, these Nordenskjölds, and we find one of them in trouble with the Finnish Church concerned in the surrende of Tavastehers in the war of 1742. An united with this a passionate advocacy of the abolition of slavery. He died at Sierra Leone, in Africa of injuries received from the blacks during an at-tempt at colonization, undertaken with a view to form a free negro State—curious place to find a Finn. but singularly in the old Norse vein. Nils Gustaf Nordenskjöld, the explorer's father, was born in 1792, and became one of the leading mineralogist of Europe, journeying all over Europe and as famany scientific works, was made a Councillor o State and received many distinctions from foreign ings and family traditions that young Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld began first to look around him in the nets, cases and stuffed animals was his nur-sery, and he sucked science almost with his r's milk. No wonder that as a boy he was collector of minerals and insects. After studying time with a private tutor he was sent to the gymnasium (academy) at Borgo. For the first year, finding himself free, he was very idle and was "unsatisfactory" in nearly the whole of the subjects studied. Next year, however, he did better, and a year later (1849), as the result of a veritable school "strike," he left Borgo and entered the Uni-versity of Helsingfors. In 1853 he passed his exami-nation and made a tour through Russia, and returning on the outbreak of the Crimean war devoted him self to study, publishg inseveral papers of Finnish d mollusks, and obtaining two scientific government posts, with a small salary attached to one. These, however, he lost through a mock politi cal speech made at a tavern at Thöiö, where hi and a number of young companions were cele-brating by a dinner their combined fête days. In order to understand how politics concerned that remote place it must be with Russia in 1809 has enjoyed certain relics of the old constitutional rights which were common to all territories ruled by Sweden. The Finns still look lovingly to Stockholm instead of to St. Petersburg, and Russia has found it a hopeless task to crush the outspoken spirit of its subjects in the Northwest. While Poland is called the Ireland of Bussis, Finland stands toward it about as Scotland Aid to England a hundred years ago; not strongly were reported to the Russian Governor, a grim dis ciplinarian named Von Berg, who did not under stand free speech in any of the dominions of th Czar. Nordenskjold was already known to Von Berg as one of a band who had driven a student apy out

the year. "This 'promotion,'" says Nordenskjöld became an unexpected turning point in my life." We may relate it in the Professor's words:-At the invitation of the young men who were to

it, "got a double dismissal without further cere mony." This was in 1855, and the offence was make

ing a travestie of Lord Palmerston's speech about the Baltic fortresses, after which the boys toasted

ferring to the French, the English and the Sar

dinians, just as the Jacobites used to drink the

toast of the king "over the water" in a basin

studying chemistry, particularly mineral analysis,

and returned in 1857 to Finland. There he wa

offered a travelling scholarship-that is, a grant of

money for foreign travel-and was given his degrees

of Master and Doctor. Before departing, however, he wished to be present at the Promotion Festival of

Erik now went abroad for a couple of years

tion" a deputation from the universities of Upsala and Lund, consisting of a professor and five eminent younger academicians. They were received by us, and everywhere as they travelled in Finland, in the most feerdial manner. Innumerable speeches were spoken in their honor, and even the older men did not weigh with any special care the words with which the guests from the dear old mother country were welcomed, all to the great provocation of Count von Berg, who was childlish ehough to consider as treason such a reception, called forth by grand and illustrious common memories of many conturies old, and a debt of gratitude for culture, freedom, national existence, which can never be forgotten. In von Berg's favor it may be mentioned that he had not yet been able to comprehend the peculiar dualism which then prevailed in Finland between Russian despotism and the habit of freedom countries old.

At the varting festival L who otherwise seldom

between Russian despotent and the most of receding centuries old.

At the parting festival I, who otherwise seldom appeared as a speaker, was asked to propose a toast—a request which from my position among the "promoti" I could scarcely decline. My speech was not long, and was naturally in the tone that prevailed during the course of the entertainments, perhaps somewhat more pointed than the others, which had the fortune to fall unnoticed into the sea of forgotfulness. I concluded with a verse by K. Vetterhoff, in which he calls for a toast "to our memories all, and to the time that has been and the time that shall come, if only it does not bring Finland's fail, a toast to the days of memory that have fied and the hope that still remains."

Von Berg, his old enemy, got wind of it, and

Von Berg, his old enemy, got wind of it, and the frontier to Sweden with an old passport. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Finland, but on applying fore Von Berg, who wished to extract from him an expression of regret for his use of the old passport, the speech, and so on. Nordenskjöld refus "You shall have your pass, but you may say goodby went over the border, and soon after began his career of exploration, going with the Swedish Spitz resided most of his time when not exploring at Stockholm, where he may talk politics to since out of the way and Nordenskjöld meets no let or hindrance when he chooses to go to Helsingfors. It is enough here to enumerate hi principal voyages. These were with Torell to Spitzbergen and Greenland in 1858 and with Torell again in 1861; the Swedish Arctic expedition 1864, the Swedish polar expedition of 1868, the Swedish Greenland expedition in 1870; the Swedish polar expedition of 1872-3; the voyage along the north coast of Europe and Asia in 1875 to the Yenissej and ascent of the river, fitted out at the expense of Mr. Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg, the mercantile Maccenas of the North; the second voyage in 1876 to the Yenissej at the expense of Dickson and Sibiriakoff, a wealthy Siberian, and finally the great voyage of the Northeast Passage, recently car-ried through so triumphantly. When Nordenskjöld once more drops anchor in a Swedish port he will have circumusvigated Europe and Asia for the first time in the history of the world.

MR. J. G. HOLLAND'S POETRY.

Inasmuch as Mr. Holland is living with the life of young bay tree, that sheds no leaves once sprouted, and as his "Complete Poetical Works" (Scribner' Sons) contain, with scarcely an exception, those poems which have already blessed the eyes of numerous readers in previous editions of his works or the pages of equally read publications, we need not now make a critical estimate of their worth. The present edition is handsomely illustrated, and moreover bears a fine portrait of the poet of the gentle and the sweet. Here may be found his "Bitter-Sweet," with its bitterness toned down to dulcetness and its sweetness delicately sweetened His work, which, we hear, is performed not in the unequally enduring spasms of flery genius, but in the determined manner of a man who, having a long journey to travel, does so many miles a day, is kept at its even flow from cover to cover. Through same determination to cover every inch of the ground with *equal feet—a fair heel and toe kind of poetry, if we may say so without jocoseness. His shorter poems—we all know them. From "Whit-tier's Seventieth Birthday" to "Where Shall the Baby's Dimple Be?" there is not a line to shock the most sensitive mind.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT. M. Zola's "Nana" is not to be published as a volume until February.

The eighth edition of Mr. William Blaikie's "How

To Got Strong" is already exhausted.

Dr. B. Joy Jeffries' work on color-blindness (Houghton & Osgood) is highly praised in England.

Miss Colenso, a daughter of the Bishop of Natal, is engaged in writing a history of the late Zulu

Jules Breton, the well known French painter, will publish a new volume of poems in Paris by the end The editor of Good Words, Dr. Donald Maclood, is

likely soon to remove from Glasgow to Edinburgh, The National Temperance Society have collected in a volume a number of the popular sketches and

songs of Edward Carswell, the well known temperance lecturer.

superiority of extended lines as opposed to closed columns in field fighting is the object of a recent Mr. Gardner, of Paisley, will issue shortly a "Biographical Dictionary of Scotamen Eminent in Early and Later Times." The book will be compiled and

arranged by Mr. Joseph Irving.
Mr. Alexander Anderson, the "Surfaceman" poet, nas made some translations from Heine. So

these are in the Scotch dialect, and will probably be incorporated in a new edition of his poems.

A novel by Mr. Louis Ventura, an Italian gentleman, now living in New York, is said to have been purchased by La Garetta d'Italia, of Florence. It deals with American life and is called "The Conquest

of the Children." The centenary of the Birmingham (England) Library will be celebrated by a banquet. It is one of the oldest subscription libraries in the country, contains 50,000 volumes, with a yearly circulation of 100,000 volumes.

A newly published book, called "Convict Life." written by a ticket-of-leave man, from its demon stration of the hollowness of the reformatory procoss in English prisons, convinces the Atheneum

Mr. Edward F. Sandeman will shortly publish in England an account of his travels in South Africa, under the title of "Ten Months in an Ox Wagon; Reminiscences of Boer Life." A special feature of the book will be the description of the home life of the Boers and their chief characteristics.
Witty Mrs. Thrale, whom Samuel Johnson nearly

century since sneered at so brutally for marrying an Italian music master named Piozzi and who so effectively replied to the great sesquipedalian, resp-pears in type through a bundle of unpublished letters, of which the Academy prints some extracts.
"The Scottish Football Annual" for 1879-80 come

to us from Dunlop & Foote, the publishers, of Gla gow. It contains lists of Scottish clubs and records of games which have been played at home and abroad; it also gives the rules of what is called the "Association Game," with hints on the formation of

ciubs and rules for their management.
"The Lisbon Geographical Society," says the
Academy, "have resolved to request the Portuguese government to permit the publication of the acof the Marine Department, and doubtless contain geographical matter of the highest interest."

As a devout nineteenth century Christian Mr. Baird, in his "History of the Huguenots," takes the loose spirit of the age he writes on too much to heart, as seen in his trouble over the problem how the good Queen Margaret, the sister of Francis I., and protector of the reformed, should have written the naughty stories of the Heptameron, as well as

Cassel, Petter & Galpin publish "The Practical Pigeon Keeper," by Lewis Wright, an author favorading. It appears to be a thorough work except in the single point of the training of carriers, upon which it is silent; the breeding and care of all varieties, however, are treated exhaustively and exhibi-tion "points" of every breed are given.

"Gems of Thought" (Appleton & Co.) is a collection by Mr. Charles Northend of a number of wise sayings from nearly four hundred and fifty different ors and on 140 different subjects. The subjects

are arranged alphabetically. It is a fairly done comozen other books like it to give those who seek them chunks of philosophy and platitude to enrich

Mr. William J. Thoms, in his "Longevity of Man; Its Facts and Fictions," after much patient investi mits that he has proved four persons to have lived a undred years, suspends decision in the case of four others, while in the cases of twenty-four other alleged centenarians, including Old Parr, Henry Jencins and the Countess of Desmond, the claim breaks

down altogether under a rigorous investigation. The Academy believes it has discovered in Mr. Ross Neil, who has published a new volume of plays in London, what the dramatic world is looking for. It

Ross Neil's new plays exhibit so assured and sound a progress in dramatic art, such careful work, albeit under the veil of ease and spontaneity, such subordination of vagrant fancy to the exigencies of scenic consistency, that one is emboldened to believe at last in the advent of the born and ideal playwright who is to retrieve the failures of our modern "makers" that have ventured on dramatic poetry.

"A Treatise on Ceremonial Government" by Mr. Herbert Spencer is now in the press, and will be pubsays on the philosophy of ceremonies and manners which appeared in the Formschily Review in 1878, to-gether with three or four additional chapters. The volume forms part 4 of Mr. Spencer's great work on "Sociology," and will be followed in close succession, if the author's strength holds out, by three complementary treatises on "Political, Ecclesiastica

The first number of a new publication, the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States, has been received. It is published by the executive council and edited by General Theo. F. Rodenbaugh, the corresponding secretary of the institution. It contains among other articles one by General Morritt on "Cavalry; Its Organization and Armament," as well as Colonel Lieber's
"Remarks on the Articles of War and the Common The publication will be valuable

and interesting to military men.

Mariette-Bey's "Voyage dans la Haute Egypte," of which the first volume is just issued by Mourés, of Alexandria, makes a magnificent dobut. It appears in folio size, illustrated with permanent photographs, taken under the superintendence of the author, and it promises, when complete, to be one of the most The letterpress, written with all Mariette-Bey's accustomed charm of style, is conceived less from the cientific than from the literary point of view. The work is, in fact, an owere de buze on a large scale, in-accessible to all but the wealthy few.

In a book which belonged to the poet Burns have been found some curious marginal notes in his handwriting. Here is one:—To a paragraph which tells how Count Gleichen, who was captured by the Saracens, gained his liberty by the aid of the Sultan's daughter, obtained a dispensation from the Pope to keep two wives—his Christian and Sarament over their tomb, the poet appended the following:-"Query-Is love like a suit of ribbons, that re it among womankind without less ening the quantity each should have?"

"The Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution" (Houghton, Osgood & Co.) by Mr. Justin Win sor, Librarian of Harvard University, is the first of series of bibliographical guides which, if carried out on the plan of the present little volume, will prove of great service to serious students. Mr. Winsor is one of those hardworking American bibliophiles whose ingenuity and intelligence are attracting the attention of scholars throughout the world. The chief phases and events of the American Revolution between the extreme dates of 1761 and 1783 are detailed, and in each case the tracts, pamphiets or books are named containing original accounts of and treatises thereon and also the best works, where they It is furnished with a good index at the end.

The first number has appeared of a new college publication, The School of Mines Quarterly, which is edited and contributed to by the students and graduates of that most thorough, practical and successful scientific school of Columbia College. It is published under the suspices of the Chemical and Engineering societies of the school. Among the arti-cles are "The Pedometer as a Surveying Instrument," by Professor H. S. Monroe; "Coffee and Its Adulterations," by F. Weichmann; "Fire Brick and Terra Cotta," by A. McL. Palmer; "Chloral," by A. P. Hallock, and "Building Stones." by J. L. Green leaf. The best of the memoirs on various subjects and journals of travel which the students are required to execute during their vacations will undoubtedly be given a more permanent form by publication in the Quarterly. The chief editor is Chandler D. Starr.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

Critical and Doctrinal Commentary Upon the Roistle Faul to the stones, publishers, to Scribner's Sons, publishers, to Boy's Frosssert, being Sir John Froissert's Chroni-fadvonture, Battle and Custom in England, France, a. & Edited for boys by Sidney Lanier. Illustrated. sain, &c. Edited for boys by Sidney Lanier. Illustrated, asrles Scribuner's Sons, publishers. Biblical Things Not Generally Known. Dick & Pitsger-I, publishers. Now York. A history of our pledge roll. Wrs. S. M. I. Henry. Published by The National Temrance Society. Now Mrs. S. M. L. Henry. Published by The National Temrance Society. Now Stationary Publisher, Boston, Saulier's Excelsior Studies in the Ristory of the United and Proceedings of the Chites. For Schools. William H. Sadiler, publisher, New Schools.

ork.

Tales of Old Thuis. Collected and illustrated by J
says Smith. J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers, Phila ohia.

round the Yule Log. By Richard Markham. Illus
led. Dodd, Meed & Co., publishers, New York.
he Street Singer. A Poom. By a musician. F. W.
mick, publisher, Cincinnati,
Who Was G. W.?" A truthful tale of the Seventh regitin the armory, during the railroad strikes in July,

BOSTON BOOK NOTES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS- 'CAMPS IN THE CARIBBEES.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1879. The list of Boston books for this week is as short as the celebrated chapter on the snakes in Ireland but next week Houghton, Osgood & Co. will bring out their new illustrated "Pilgrim's Progress" and two or three other volumes. In about a fortnight Lee & Shepard will bring out "Camps in the Carib bees," by Mr. Frederick A. Ober, who, in 1876, began an exploration of the Caribbees and continued i for two years, discovering several new species of birds and insects, and classifying those already known to science. He photographed everything in teresting that he found in his journey, from th dynastes Hercules, the "biggest bug in the world," to use his phrase, to the picturesquely ragged little darkies whom he met in the woods, and his pictures appear in his book as illustrations. In the appendix are the lists of the birds discovered by him purchased by the National Museum, and a general catalogue of the birds in the Lesser Antilles. In his chapter on Trois-liets, Mr. Ober pays his respects to Mr. Headley and Mr. J, S. C. Abbott and quotes against the silenc of the one and the cool misstatement of the other first Empress of the French was baptized and in

the tablet which stands in the church in which the first Empress of the French was baptized and in which her mother lies buried, stating that the venerable lady died in 1807. There are many interesting bits of description in the book, as might be expected, considering that the noid which it covers is new and abounds in half savage Indians, negroes with whom the traditions of slavery are still fresh, and with a profusion of natural curiosities. The following illustration of Carib manners, given by an old Indian, may be interesting to the student of national customs:

"A young man, he courtin' he sweetheart; he say, you lub me? He sweetheart say, yes. He say, 'Jike you life you lub me, 'Yes. 'Well, he say, 'I try you. Ef you lub me, so; ef you no lub me an' no mine me, I kill you dead to-day.' So he go to ketch some mouse—how he was to do dat I do'know; but he ketch um mice an' put him under calbash on de groun. Den he call um sweetheart an' say, 'I go to leabe you now. You see that calbash! Under dat calbash is my life, my lub. Ef you lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up he make um go; ef you lub me, you no lif' um up, she cannot to stay still; she mus' to see under de calbash; so she lif' um up. Shi! out pop de mice an' runned away with heself.

"When time come fo' dinnah her lubah come back gin. She set down sad, sad, sad; no toll him howdy, he say, 'What de mattah? She no go. She no make talk, but take de big calbash and go to de ribah fo' watah. He say, 'An, my lub is out ob de calbash.' He lif' um up; no mice no pop out agin. Den he go to de ribah ben' when she lif' up de watah, he mash he head with stone."

The floating gossip concerning Miss Mary Sprague, the author of "An Earnest Triffer," is nearly all the

BACK FROM THE PLAINS.

MR. J. B. B. ROCHE, FRESH FROM THE BANKS OF THE YELLOWSTONE-THE MISTAKE EXPLAINED WHICH LED TO THE REPORT OF HIS DEATH-HIS VIEWS ON THE INDIAN QUESTION

"No! it was one Simon Riche who was shot and not myself, as was erroneously telegraphed over the world from Denwer last summer," said Hon. Mr. J. B. B. Roche, who has spent the last two summers hunting on the wast plains of the West. "Riche was day, some weeks after we left Fort Custer for our exsursion through Wyoming Territory, his body was found on the trail, pierced with the bullets of either indians, who may have suffered at his hands in their dealings with him, or unprincipled white frontlersmen, who desired to obtain the supply of money he was always supposed to carry with him. The slight similarity of names, by the time word of his death reached Denver, led to the unfortunate error, which caused great sorrow to my relatives and effectually prevented a party of friends who had arranged to pass the fall months appointment to me was, however, more than compensated for, by the pleasurable duty of notifying my family that I should join them much earlie than I intended, to convince them that truly I was still in the land of the living and back from the

The speaker was the Hon. James Boothby Burke great fancy for hunting in the West, and has already spent two seasons with the rod and gun on the slope of the Rocky Mountains and the banks and bottom of the Yellowstone. In January last he arrived in February, and remained about three mouths, coming back to this city in May. On the 22d of that onth he departed again for the West in company with his brother, Hon. A. C. Roche, and Messrs. A. and M. Frewen. They were heard from in July, at Fort Festerman, Wy. T. A party of friends, warmed by his enthusiastic praise of the sport to be obtained, reached this city to join him early in August, coming over in the Scythla. They put up at the Brevoort House, and anxiously expected the word to start for Fort Festerman. This party, however, received, on the 19th of August, a telegram which put an end to their pleasure for the season. It announced that a report was current at Denver that Mr. Roche had been killed by the Indians on the Yellowstone River. The information was thought to be reliable, and his friends in England were thrown into mourning by the transmission of the message. with his brother, Hon. A. C. Roche, and Messrs. A ALIVE AND WELL.

Yesterday afternoon a Herald reporter met Mr. Roche in the parlor of the Bervoort House. He was asked to give some details of his stay on the plains, and with some reluctance consented to give a brief statement only on the matter desired. He said:—
"The Indians were very unsettled when we started last spring, and it needed but little to incite them to an outbreak. We took every means to avoid quarrelling with them, however, and though we were a tempting prize, we passed on our way unseathed, enjoying excellent sport. Our party, including guides and servants, numbered fifteen, and the delights of camping out after our experience in Colorado in 1878 made our journey through Wyoming the more enjoyable. Game was plentiful and the sport fine, so that altogether the trip has been a most satisfactory one.

Mr. Roche, when asked as to his opinion on the the more enjoyated. Same was plentitul and the sport fine, so that altogether the trip has been a most satisfactory one.

Mr. Roche, when saked as to his opinion on the Indian question, said he did not wish to speak in any pronounced manner, but said:—"I think you pamper your Indians too much. You give them rations, issuing six days' supply at ouce, and, like wild beasts of the field, they will sit down and eat it all in three days or sooner, and then they must either starve the next three or steal the necessary supplies. The punishment follows and rankles, until at last, from accumulated causes of this and other natures, an outbreak occurs. The only safeguard to the entire frontier is that the Indians are smuch opposed to each other as they are to the whites. They accept the rations given them as their right, and will not work while they are furnished. The general government is not to blame that these supplies do not in all cases reach the Indians to whom they were sent. Ample quantities are purchased, paid for and sent, with even the transportation prepaid, and yet the Indians to them."

tion prepaid, and yet the Indians do not see any of them."

THE INDIANS TO RLAME.

"On the other hand, the Indians are frequently too lazy to carry to their lodges the supplies furnished them," continued Mr. Roche. "I may cite as a most glaring instance the case of a large quantity of four at one of the agencies, which was left to the care of the elements or to mice and other vermin. Months after the Indians to whom it had been issued were starving for the want of it. One thing would serve, in a great degree, to remedy this—make the Indians work. In Canada they have but little or no trouble with their Indians. Captain Walsh and his mounted police are supposed to look after them. But they are not pampered as they are here. They know they have to work. A farm is allotted each of them, some assistance is furnished them at the outset; but they know that to live they must work. Work they do, and the result is peace and quiet."

Mr. Roche was then asked for his opinion as to the share the Indian agents had in fomenting troubles between the settlers and the red men. He said that there was the great difficulty. He had on both hunting excursions met with nothing but kindness from all the agents with whom he came in contact. They furnished him with guides and every accommodation in their power, hence it would be most unkind of him to give any expression to adverse opinions in that connection. He had a most decided opinion on the subject, however, and thought they were at the bottom of much of the evils resulting from the present system of governing the

were at the bottom of much of the evils resulting from the present system of governing the red men. Still, all were not blameworthy, there were honorable exceptions among them. The whis-key trader was, Mr. Roche thought, another great drawback to the success of the system. The small number of troops among the tribes@was also, in his opinion, the cause of Indian uprisings. "Our sport this year," said he, "was in the region of the Arapa-hoes, and when the tribe which killed Mr. Meeker rose they evinced a disposition to take the same noes, and when the tribe which killed Mr. Meeker rose they evinced a disposition to take the same steps, and no doubt would have done so but for a jealousy that would not allow them to form a union with the tribes already in arms. For Mr. Meeker's fate I was extremely sorry. He was a just and honest man, and faithfully performed the duties of his charge. I saw him last year when our hunt was in Colorado; this year I went too far North to see him."

'LONGSHOREMEN'S DEMANDS.

THE EMPLOYES OF THE EAST SIDE AND BROOKLYN STEVEDORES THREATEN TO STRIKE

It is certain that the 'longshoremen working on the docks and wharves of the East River, as well as many engaged in Brooklyn, who belong to the oremen's Protective Union No. 1, will demand this morning a higher rate of wages than they have been receiving for the past two years. The longshoremen of the east side determined at a late meeting to ask for forty cents an hour as the estabcents now paid for day work and forty-five for night work. They also decided to throw open their association to all who have been delin open their association to all who have been delinquent in conforming to its rules and regulations and invite such persons to act with them in case it was deemed necessary to meet the refusal of their demands by the stevedores. The strike will not be by any means general, as some of the men at work on the east side would lead one to believe. It will probably be confined to the wharves from the Battery to the Hook, but will extend to the Brooklyn longshoremen. It was said yesterday by the president of the organization, James Brady, that 3,000 men, all told, would join in it. The men assembled yesterday in knots of couples and half dozens to discuss the prospect of the stevedores acceding to their demand. On the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets a group of them was gathered around President Brady.

"Do you believe the stevedores will make any concession?" the reporter asked.

"As far as I can learn I believe them to be in favor of the schedule of wages we propose," President Brady replied.

"They know our wishes, for we have spoken of them, quite freely during the pact week. At any rate we will learn pretty soon what will be done," a longshoreman standing by remarked.

"Before going to work," said another, "the stevedores must accede to the demand of forty cents an hour or get other men to take our places. There is quite a quantity of freight coming into port now, and a greater number of ships are striving than usual. They must remember that."

The 'longshoremen of the North River front will not ask for a higher rate of pay, having quent in conforming to its rules and regulations

member that."

The 'longshoremen of the North River front will not ask for a higher rate of pay, having received on Thursday last an increase of wages from thirty-five to forty-five cents for night work, for which there is a greater demand among them than on the east side. Captain Gastlin, in charge of the steamboat squad, will place only the usual force of men on the river front, and in case disturbances occur Superintendent Walling will be called upon to detail to it the reserve force of the department.

"LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR." NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Will you be kind enough to correct the mistake in the publication of the names of the incorporators of the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the HERALD of Sunday under the title, "Little Sisters of the Poor?" The incorporators named in my testi-mony were:—Susanne Aglaé Coutan, Francoise Anais Coutan, Charles Moussette, Joseph H. Gomien and Margaret Ann Lynch. By making this correc-tion you will muon oblige. ARTHUR J. DELANEY, Counsel for the Home. HERALD WEATHER SERVICE.

Review of the Work Accomplished by the Bureau.

AN UNBIASED ANWSER TO CRITICS

The Annual Report of the Herald Weather Bureau Proved . To Be Correct in Every Particular.

ts first year's work of cabling storm warnings to the European coasts the Secretary of the British why such a system of warnings was not worthy of the confidence of the interested public. The learned critic based his arguments to prove the worthless ness of the Herald predictions on certain state ments the reliability of which would not stand the test of serious investigation. An answer to a criti-cism which was the fruit of prejudice as well as erpected source. In the November number of the Gentleman's Magazine Mr. C. Halfred Thompson, a prominent English scientist, takes up the cudgels in behalf of the HERALD. Under the head of "American Storm Warnings" he explodes the fallacy of Mr Scott's allegations and fully sustains the claims of the HERALD Weather Bureau to the large percentage of its successful warnings. "Attempts had been made," writes Mr. Thompson, "in 1865-66, by M. le Verrier, of the Paris Observatory, to utilize the submarine cables from America for the purpose of warning Europe of the approach of storms from that country. These attempts failed, but M. le Ver rier by no means considered that his failure was due to any impossibility of obtaining data sufficiently securate to make warnings of any practical use in Europe." * * * "Some years after the abandonment of M. le Verrier's attempts the English Meteorological Office took the matter up. For four years they received telegrams gratis from the Anglo finding that they would in tuture have to pay for the telegrams, they resolved to allow the service to drop, as they had been unable to turn them to any practical use. This occurred in 1871, and no further attempt was made (except an isolated warning received from the United States Meteorological Office in 1874) until the HERALD commenced the present ceeds to show that there was no question as to the cause of the failure of the attempts made by the English Meteorological Office between 1867 and 1871, and of the wide difference of the data upon which they based their warnings, compared with those upon which the present ones are issued. The advantages which a thoroughly organized and trustworthy system of storm warnings would confer upon European nations, and more especially upon Great Britain, are obvious to any one. "We all rewhere vessels, after a long voyage, have been lost on our inhospitable shores, almost, as it were, within sight of home. The Royal Charter was an instance of this, but one that is still fresh in all our memo ries is that of the Eurydice last year. The violent squalls which occurred at that time were predicted in a telegram from the HERALD Weather Bureau which reached England five days previously, and had any means existed of warning the Eurydice by signal that a storm centre was expected to reach ere that very day it is not very likely that her captain would have kept either his studding sails up or his ports open." * * "It must be remembered that, situated as we are in England, in a position which catches the first brunt of storms that have crossed the Atlantic, no system of telegraphing from European stations can much help us. At the best it can but give us a few hours' warning. To be of real service those hours must be turned into days, and that is what the HERALD tent, at any rate, has already achieved." After the routes they generally travel over when moving eastward Mr. Thompson enters upon the subject of European coasts. He gives a complete list of the warnings sent between March and September, those being the months in which the least percentage success was obtained. (In a foot note he save:-"It must be remembered that the period taken includes the months least favorable to the 'chance' success of description of the actual weather that resulted in Europe, and particularly over the British Islands, is very voluminous, and shows that his examination of the manner of fulfil-ment of the predictions was most thorough. During the six months above mentioned there were twenty-seven storm warnings cabled to Europe, and of these Mr. Thompson found that seventeen were completely successful; eight were successful in many particulars—that is, the weather was bad at not increase to the force expected, and two were failures. Speaking of the "partial successes," he "It must be remembered also that those reckoned as 'partial successes' caused bad weather and heavy rains in most cases, although they did not bring the heavy gales or strong winds predicted. They were therefore just as valuable to the general public as those that proved a complete success, for to them the great benefit that will be conferred if these predictions prove a permanent success make engagements that require the weather to be fine on particular dates. Four or five that a particular day is almost certain to be a wet one will often save a vast deal of discomfort, even if it does no more. No better proof of the value of these warnings could be given than the fact that on the second and successful voyage of Cleopatra's Needle Mr. Dixon had daily weather telegrams sent him from the HERALD Weather Bureau to enable him to choose the day for the start from Ferrol. Our English Meteorologica Office has not hitherto received the warnings from the NEW YORK HERALD with much favor. Mr. R.

Scott, F. R. S., of that office, published a pamphlet

in 1877 to prove the impossibility of getting infor-

mation of real value in that way. The chief point he raises is that a meteorologist in the United States

cannot 'say which, out of several gales passing out to

sea from the American coast, will be likely to travel

across the Atlantic with unimpaired energy.

In stating this Mr. Scott appears to for-

get that it is not the gale which is pre-dicted as about to cross the Atlantic, but the centre

of atmospheric disturbance (or 'depression,' as it is

self is the effect of that depression, and not the cause, and the wind, in fact, circulates round the centre

the depression like water round the centre of a whirl-pool. That these depressions have at any rate a ten-dency to cross the Atlantic from west to east is dis-

tinctly shown by the writings of Captain Toynbee.

English Meteorological Office. Captain Toynbee states and shows by diagrams that steamers when out-

ward bound to America often meet a success

sion of 'areas of low pressure' and when homeward bound to Eurone often run with

such a system for a considerable time. This fact is admitted by Mr. Scott, but he ob-

jects that, granting the depressions do cross

the Atlantic, it would be impossible to identify a

particular one in its course entirely across the At-

vations taken by captains of a large number of ves-

sels scattered over the ocean, as well as those over

the Atlantic coast of America and the entire Euro-

pean coast, were carefully charted by the Paris Ob-servatory under the direction of M. le Verrier. In

the large majority of these charts it is clearly shown

that depressions do not pass over the ocean in such numbers as to render any possible confusion in their

found of storms being formed in the North At-lantic, except in or quite near to the tropical zone

usually called) which causes the gale. The gale it-

within reach of American observation. The storms leaving the continent off the New England and New cases with considerable intervals between their entres-intervals that are marked by conditions which generally prevent the union of the storm areas. Cases are known where two or even three storm centres enter what might be termed the same general area of low pressure, but these instances are rare and the storm centres never lose their identity. How completely the identity of storm centres is kept has been abundantly proved by observation on the American continent itself. Mr. Scott specially remarks upon a prediction from the Hebald office of the arrival of a storm on our coasts on the 19th of February, 1877. A storm centre did arrive on that day, but Mr. Scott says that 'the path of the disturbance was in such a direction as, to say the least, would render it improbable that the area of the depression in question and come from America,' and on a previous he had said that the presumption was that the storm came from the neighborhood of Iceland; but, in reality, the very fact of this storm coming to the British Isles from the northwest was the strongest possible proof of the accuracy of the data upon which the HERALD predictions are based, for the storm in question took a general northeasterly ourse from Newfoundland, and was preceded and followed by areas of high barometer, between which which the storm centre moved. When it reached latitude a little northwestward of Scotland, and beween that country and Iceland, the high pressure in advance of it extended rapidly over Norway and Sweden and the Baltic, while the area behind it receded southward slowly, so as to direct the movement of the storm centre toward the thus bringing it here from a northwest direction Mr. Scott's remark that 'it must not be forgotten that the fact of a gale being reported on the day for which one is foretold does not necessarily prove that the gale felt here is the same storm that left the American coast' has been fully answered by the repeated success of these predictions. So long as prediction here or there only was successful it might be fair to say this, but Mr. Scott himself ould hardly venture to repeat the remark now. An efficient system of weather warning would confer such benefits upon mankind generally, and espeis to be hoped our English Meteorological Office will see the necessity in inture of working cordially with their American colleagues."

are remarkably infrequent, and, when they do

occur, almost invariably have a westward course first, which brings their margins at any rate

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES.

FUNERAL OF THE FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH BY THE CANNON STREET FIRE.

The victims of the Cannon street fire, Joseph Bucky and his wife, their two children and Merege Kovanda, the wife's mother, were buried yesterday in the German Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, East Williamsburg. The funeral took place from the establishment of the undertaker, Charles Machovsky, No. 219 Second street. Four hearses were employed, one containing the remains of Mrs. Kovanda, the mother-in-law: the second se of Mr. Bucky; the third, those of Mrs. Bucky. A small hearse, surmounted with white plumes, contained those of the children. Three coac lowed the hearses, one containing Mrs. Conrad lowed the hearses, one containing Mrs. Conrad Lawson, of No. 134 Ninth street, South Brocklyn sister of Mrs. Bucky; Mr. Conrad Lawson, and the surviving son of the deceased Buckys—as lad about eleven years of age. Mr. Jacob Goldachmidt, Mr. Edward Seveik and others, who had interested themselves in raising subscriptions to defray the burial expenses, also attended the funeral. The coffins were of black walnut, with handsome mountings, and the corpses were decently clothed. The bodies had been taken to the undertasker's place at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. During Saturday night, up to minnight, crowds visited the wareroom to view the remains as they lay exposed. Yesterday morning also numbers of people collected to see the funeral starting.

also numbers of people collected to see the funeral starting.

The procession passed through avenue A to Fifth street, through Fifth street to avenue B, to Third street, to avenue C, to Second street, through Second atreet to Cannon street, passing the scene of the disaster, and thence to the ferry. Crowds of people walked along the sidewalks accompanying the funeral. Mrs. Kovanda was buried beside her husband, who has been dead for some time. A new grave was dug for the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson was so great as to excite the utmost sympathy of those who were present in the graveyard.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE WORK-NO MONEY TO

ERECT THE SUPERSTRUCTURE. Labor on the East River Bridge proper is practically at a standstill. A moderate force of men is employed upon the approaches, and there is enough of the special appropriation left to complete that structure cannot be proceeded with until another appropriation is made. On the Brooklyn side wenty-six of the suspenders which are to support the superstructure have been placed in position. There will be 1,796 of these required. The shortest will be six feet long, and those in the centre of the will be six feet long, and those in the centre of the span 140 feet. They are made of fine steel wire and plaited in seven strands, each strand containing from seven to nineteen wires. Near the towers the suspenders are to be one inch and three-eighths in diameter and in the middle of the bridge one inch and three-quarters. For protection from the weather they are galvanized. Each will have a test strength of 100 tons, but with the weight of the suspenstructure and the most trying traffic upon it the suspenders will be subjected to a maximum strain of ten tons only. They are fastened by screws into heavy wrought iron sockets that are connected. the suspenders will be subjected to a maximum, strain of ten ton souly. They are fastened by screws into heavy wrought iron sockets that are connected with the cables by boits of the same material. Attached to the lower extremity of the suspenders are; cast iron plates one foot long, five and a half inches wide and four and a half inches thick. Those will be made fast to the floor beams by two large bolts in each. Mr. W. Hidenbrand, engineer of this part of the work, says that the bridge trustees have enough funds to pay for 1,000 tons of the superstructure, which costs \$\$^2\$ per ton. Five thousand additional tons are required, and until an appropriation is made to meet this expense no more suspenders will be placed nor will the superstructure be commenced. Another difficulty is found in the want of facilities necessary for the undertaking, and the H. Moore Iron Company, of Wilmington, Del., which has the contract, is putting up a mill and making the machinery required for the purpose. Mr. Hidenbrand is of the opinion that at the start 300 tons of the superstructure can be made monthly, and that about five hundred tons will be the average after a reasonable time has been consumed in gaining experience in the mechanical part of the work. "Give us the money," he says, "to pay for the fron and we will have the bridge ready for operation in eighteen months."

in eighteen months."

When asked if the superstructure would not be

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM

The Department of Public Works has just entered into a contract with Mr. John Beattie, of Connecti cut, to construct a bridge over the Harlem River, and the work is to be completed within six months. It will be commenced at Fifth avenue, near the south side of 138th street, and will terminate at the north end, west of Fourth avenue, or the Harlem Rairoad station, at Mott Haven, on the Morrisanis side of the river. A beautiful drive will be afforded from the Park through Fifth avenue to Long Island Sound for the residents of the west side or the city. such a height as not to interfere with navigation

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I am an old fireman. I was in the Portland fire. and got the credit of saving a large block of build ings. I would like to make a proposition, suggested by the Cannon street fire. It is that all hook and ladder companies should be supplied with light hadder companies should be supplied with fight free-scape ladders with long cords attached. There should be a heavy substance on the end of the cord, so that the latter could be thrown to a person seek-ing relief. It something of the kind had been thrown to the poor man who threw himself to the stitewalk he and all the other victims might have been saved. It would cost but a trifle compared with the large sum of money that is annually spent for the support of the Fire Department. F. E. B.